

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

18

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 14, 1852.



HARRISBURG:

THEO. FENN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1852

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

LUTHER REILY, M. D., President,
JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D.,
JESSE R. BURDEN, M. D.,
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.,

ANDREW J. JONES,
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,
HUGH CAMPBELL, M. D.,
W. W. RUTHERFORD, M. D.,
JOHN ROBERTS.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

WM. R. DE WITT, JR., M. D.

STEWARD.

WILLIAM D. SLAYMAKER.

MATRON.

MARY ANN WILT.

TREASURER.

JOHN A. WEIR, Harrisburg.

REPORT.

Message of Governor with accompanying documents relative to
State Lunatic Hospital.

READ—JANUARY 14, 1852.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 14, 1852. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit the first annual report of the Trustees of the "State Lunatic Hospital," together with the report of the Superintendent and Treasurer to the Trustees, with accompanying documents.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON,

Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

In pursuance of the provisions of the by-laws of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, the undersigned, trustees of the institution, present their first annual report.

On the 7th of February last, as early a day as practicable after their appointment, the board of trustees assembled at Harrisburg, and elected Dr. John Curwen, of Philadelphia, superintendent of the institution; the buildings being so nearly completed as to render it highly important that this officer should be on the premises, and prepared to attend to the final arrangements for the admission of patients.

In addition to his other qualifications, Dr. Curwen brought to the performance of the duties of the responsible and arduous office to which he was called, a large amount of practical knowledge of the subject of insanity, derived from a long residence in a similar institution.

Fully aware of the suffering condition of large numbers of the insane in Pennsylvania, the board of trustees directed the hospital to be opened for the admission of patients at as early a day as the main building should be so far completed as to be placed under their control. This did not occur till the 1st of October, and since that time all suitable cases that offered have been promptly received. The wards specially appropriated to the violent and noisy, and for the erection of which an appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature, are still unfinished, and on this account it has been necessary, thus far, to restrict the admissions to those forms of disease that could with propriety and safety be accommodated in the main building. The progress already made on these additions leads to the hope that early in the spring the hospital will be prepared to receive all classes of the insane.

The board of trustees having no control over any part of the buildings, until surrendered to them by the building commissioners, their orders in reference to those parts now under their direction, have been solely to make such alterations, and to

add such fixtures and arrangements as they deemed necessary to prepare them for the proper accommodation of patients.

From the accompanying report of the superintendent, to which we beg leave to refer for various important suggestions, and a detailed statement of the operations of the institution, it will be seen that, from the opening on the 1st of October, to the close of the year, thirty-seven patients have been admitted; none have been discharged, one has died, and thirty-six remain in the house at the close of this report. Of the patients received, sixteen have been supported by their friends, and twenty-one by the counties or townships in which they had a legal residence.

It is to be hoped that the public authorities will promptly avail themselves of the munificent provision, being made by the State, for the custody and treatment of the indigent insane within her borders, and in accordance with what they believe to have been the spirit actuating the Legislature in all its movements in reference to this subject, as well as in conformity to public sentiment. The board of trustees, in arranging the price of board chargeable to counties or townships for their indigent insane, have fixed it at so low a rate as to render the cost, even of their permanent support in the hospital, no objection to their enjoying the important advantages which it offers.

This low rate of board—two dollars per week—at which patients, who are a public charge, are received, is well known to the trustees to be much below the actual cost of treating the insane in any well conducted institution in this section of country; but the experience of neighboring States has shown conclusively, that where a different system has been tried, it has proved unsatisfactory, and an enlightened public sentiment has soon demanded, that it should be changed for one that seemed more likely to secure to those for whose benefit it was specially intended, the full advantages of the provision made by the State, and that the deficiency of income, whatever it might be, resulting from this cause, should be made up by a special appropriation from the State Treasury. The board for patients, supported by their friends, has been fixed at three dollars per week, or about what we supposed will be the average weekly cost of each patient, when the institution is fairly in operation, with at least one hundred patients, while a higher rate may be required in cases that demand unusual attendance, and when the means of the patient are ample to remunerate the hospital for the expense to which it is subjected.

The board have felt solicitous that the institution, in all its departments, should be managed with that wise economy, which consists in avoiding all waste and every unnecessary expenditure of money, but which at the same time provides in a liberal manner every means and appliance that experience has shown to be best calculated to advance the welfare and recovery of the insane, and thereby promote the great objects for which the hospital has been established. Although the first cost of such arrangements, and of a liberal organization and system of treatment, may be greater than that of an inferior description, they will unquestionably be found cheapest in the end, and can alone give permanent satisfaction to the community.

The public will readily understand that poor-house rates, or a sum that merely provides food enough to support life, and clothing enough to prevent actual suffering, can be no criterion of what is required in providing for the safe custody and proper treatment of patients laboring under so serious a disease as insanity. The food and clothing of the insane constitute but a small item of the expenses of such an institution. Individuals of practical skill and experience, devoting their whole time to the service of the hospital, are required in all its departments; numerous, kind and faithful attendants are necessary; all the resources of the medical art, are to be freely used, while numerous arrangements, peculiar in kind and often costly, within doors and without, tending to occupy and amuse the patients are indispensable in every institution which expects to compare favorably with the best of our own country, or to confer on the community the benefits they have a right to expect from it.

Insanity is a disease from which no age, or class, can claim exemption, and the State hospital, while nobly providing for those who are visited with the double affliction of poverty and insanity, will also be resorted to by citizens from every

walk of life. It becomes us, therefore, to see that it is fully provided with every needful means, and so liberally managed, that no one need ever hesitate to commit to its wards his dearest friends, should insanity ever overtake them.

There are at the present time in the State penitentiaries and in the different jails of the Commonwealth, a considerable number of insane,—alleged criminals—who ought to be transferred to the State hospital as soon as its buildings are completed. There are also in these institutions a few, who, from their peculiarly dangerous character, and the utter hopelessness of benefitting them by treatment, can never with propriety become inmates of the hospital. To protect the community and the ordinary insane from the dangerous propensities of these individuals, it would be necessary to introduce into our wards, intended for the treatment of disease, all the most repulsive features of a prison, or that a separate building, having strictly a prison character, should be erected upon the grounds. Some legislation will be required before any of these cases can be admitted, and some mode of proceeding should be adopted which will prevent any but proper cases being received from these sources.

To Pennsylvania belongs the high honor of having, just a century ago, established the first institution for the cure and treatment of the insane in America. That original provision, and all subsequent to it up to the opening of the State hospital, were the offspring of the efforts of her benevolent and public spirited citizens, and were endowed by their own private means, almost without any aid from the public treasury. Although the regulations then made for the admission and custody of patients have given great satisfaction, and tended in a high degree to promote the best interests of the insane, and been recognized on many important occasions as based on "the great law of humanity,"—still it may be worthy of consideration, whether, now, that a State provision is being made for those thus afflicted, it may not be expedient to have a revision of the various laws on the subject, and the legal relations of the insane plainly established by special legislative enactments, which, while securing to patients the inestimable advantages of prompt and judicious treatment, and affording a full guarantee that no legal right has been trifled with, will, at the same time, protect those to whose care they are committed, from unjust and vexatious proceedings for a proper performance of their onerous duties.

The board of trustees cannot refrain from seconding the judicious remarks of the superintendent, in reference to the importance of the early treatment of the insane, and also to urge upon the friends of patients the necessity of a steady perseverance in such a course, as long as there seems to be any prospect of their recovery. No argument can be required at this day to prove the great saving it must be to the community, promptly to submit every case of insanity to a liberal system of treatment, which, in a few months, is sure to restore a large proportion to health and society, instead of, by neglect and ill treatment, confirming a malady, which, more than all others, makes the sufferer, and often those dependent on him, a burden to their friends or the public for life.

From the treasurer's report, herewith appended, and to which we refer for further details, it will be seen that of the appropriation made by the last Legislature, \$6,993 have been expended under the direction of the board of trustees.

For the maintenance of the house, so far as to supply the probable deficiency of income from the board of patients, the board of trustees estimate that an appropriation of \$6,000 will be required for the present year. As the hospital becomes filled with patients, and payments are regularly made, a less sum will probably be sufficient. It is highly important that those parts of the main building not yet furnished, should be immediately prepared for the reception of patients, and not less so that the additional buildings should as soon as possible be finished and supplied with the requisite furniture and fixtures. Until these objects are accomplished, the classification must necessarily be defective, and more or less annoyance be experienced by those in the institution.

The board also deem it of pressing urgency that provision should be made for remedying any deficiency that may arise from the present means of supplying water

to the Hospital, and also for procuring an efficient apparatus for extinguishing fire. The fate of a noble State institution, and the great loss of life from this cause, more than a year ago, is a fearful warning to similar establishments. To effect these objects a large well should be dug near the steam engine, two capacious cisterns for rain water should be provided at suitable points near the Hospital, and a fire engine with five hundred feet of hose obtained for conveying the water to any part of the building that is exposed to fire.

A large amount of somewhat costly fencing around the patient yards, and to secure the garden, pleasure grounds and farm, should be put up early in the spring. Until this is done the patients must of necessity be more confined within doors than is desirable, and more exposed to escapes and other annoyances. The farm would require the proper amount of stock and implements, to make it profitable and useful to the hospital, as it cannot fail to be. There are also a number of other important arrangements yet to be made in and about the buildings, which it is desirable should be attended to at an early day, as tending to the comfort of the patients, and ultimately diminishing the cost of management.

In concluding this report, the board of trustees most earnestly commend the Institution to the fostering care of the Executive and Legislature, with a full assurance that the enlightened spirit, and the liberal view of what is due to the character of Pennsylvania, and to her afflicted citizens, which have heretofore characterized all their proceedings in reference to the State lunatic hospital, will still sustain it, and, with the favor of Divine Providence, enable it steadily to increase in usefulness and to spread its blessings in every section of the commonwealth.

L. REILY,
WM. W. RUTHERFORD,
JOS. KONIGMACHER,
H. CAMPBELL,
E. W. ROBERTS,
By order, J. K. MITCHELL,
" J. R. BURDEN.
THOS. S. KIRKBRIDE.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:

In addition to the detailed statement, accompanied by the necessary vouchers, I submit the following statement of the financial affairs of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, for the year ending December 31, 1851; being the first annual statement.

Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1851.

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State of Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	\$5,000 00
Revenue account from hospital	-	-	-	-	1,101 00
					<hr/> \$6,101 00
Due to treasurer	-	-	-	-	891 10
					<hr/> \$6,992 10

PAYMENTS.

Salaries of officers	-	-	-	-	\$1,172 00
Furniture	-	-	-	-	894 91
					<hr/>
Carried forward					\$2,066 91

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

7

Amount brought forward,	\$2,066 96
Supplies - - - - -	2,160 35
Wages of attendants and laborers - - - - -	1,901 57
Fixtures - - - - -	554 01
Miscellaneous - - - - -	309 27
	<hr/>
	\$6,992 16

Steward's statement of the expenditures and receipts of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, for the year ending December 31, 1851, as per his report.

PAYMENTS.	
Clothing account - - - - -	\$43 86½
Provision " - - - - -	1,043 64½
Flour " - - - - -	53 62½
Fruit " - - - - -	32 77½
Freight " - - - - -	243 92½
Furniture " - - - - -	748 20
Fixture " - - - - -	1,612 32
Feed " - - - - -	3 37½
Wages " - - - - -	1,482 62
Repairs " - - - - -	17 00
Blacksmith " - - - - -	14 69
Coal " - - - - -	656 97
Medicine " - - - - -	312 55
Groceries " - - - - -	277 80
Stationery " - - - - -	171 17
Other " - - - - -	38 06
Accidental " - - - - -	70 77
	<hr/>
	\$6,823 36

RECEIPTS.	
Revenue from the maintenance of patients - - - - -	\$1,101 00
Balance to be provided for from State appropriation - - - - -	5,722 36
	<hr/>
	\$6,823 36

The Legislature of the State, at its session of 1851, made an appropriation of \$3,000, for supplies and support of the hospital, of which but \$5,000 have been received by your treasurer.

I have now in my possession a warrant from the Governor for twenty-five hundred dollars, payment of which cannot be met until some time after the payment of the late interest in February next. Owing to this, a large amount of claims still remain unpaid: and I have been obliged to advance, for the support of the hospital, eight hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixteen cents, as will be seen by this report. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. WEIR,
Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

to the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the direction of your board, to prepare and open a hospital at the earliest practicable period, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st of October, 1851.

The first patient was received on the 6th of October, and between that time and the 31st of December thirty-seven patients were admitted, of whom twenty-four were males and thirteen females.

In this number were two of an age rarely found in hospitals for the insane ; one a boy of six and a half years of age, whose disorder of mind was occasioned by convulsions during dentition, and who is yet subject to a slight spasmodic affection the other is a girl of thirteen years, in whom the mental derangement arose from epileptic convulsions, but since a severe attack of bilious fever, six months ago, the convulsions have not returned.

The period which has elapsed since the first admission, is too short to enable us to report any cases of restoration, but a number of those under treatment are improving so rapidly as to encourage us with the hope that they will soon be entirely restored and able to return to their families.

One case of death has occurred in a patient who had been afflicted with epilepsy for a number of years, and whose death was occasioned by a succession of convulsions, continuing without intermission for nearly forty-eight hours.

The form of insanity with which those admitted were laboring may be classed as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute - - - - -	7	2	9
“ chronic - - - - -	2	1	3
“ epileptic - - - - -	3	2	5
Monomania - - - - -	4	-	4
Melancholy - - - - -	5	5	10
Dementia - - - - -	4	2	6

The duration of insanity before admission, as near as it could be ascertained was,—

Less than one year - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Two years - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Three “ - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Four “ - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Five “ - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Six “ - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ten “ - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Twelve “ - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sixteen “ - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

There have been those who believed, and many still continue to entertain the belief that insanity is to be attributed to supernatural agency ; that it is either a direct punishment from the Almighty, “by the visitation of God,” for sins committed, or that it is through the agency of the Prince of Darkness.

That such *might be* the fact is not denied, but it is much more in accordance with true religion and sound philosophy to refer it to natural causes, which are known to be effective in its production. We know that the mind is influenced in different degrees by different and varying conditions of the bodily organization, even in health ; and it is but one step farther, and a very natural one, in the chain of causes, to refer disordered manifestations of mind to diseased conditions of the bodily organs.

Insanity, then, according to the most generally received opinion, being a deranged manifestation of the mental and moral faculties, caused by disorder in the organs by means of which those faculties act, it is obvious that the earlier remedial measures are applied, the sooner, in all probability, will those derangements be corrected and removed.

That cases exist, and are constantly occurring, where no bodily disorder is ap-

parent is undeniable; but this must be attributed to the extreme difficulty of detecting disorders in the delicately organized and easily disordered nervous system.

An impression is very generally prevalent in certain classes of the community that a few week's hospital treatment is sufficient to effect a decided change or restoration in any case, no matter how long it may have existed; and disappointment and dissatisfaction are expressed by friends if this result be not perceived. To this impression we would oppose the recorded and oft-repeated result of observation and experience, that insanity is a disorder which requires considerable time before any decided effect is produced by any system of treatment; that under the most favorable auspices, and the most judicious system, very few cases entirely recover in less than from three to six months; that, in every case, the amendment is very gradual, and that the longer a case exists, the less probability will there be of restoration.

The causes of Insanity, as far as they could be ascertained, were :

	Males.	Females.
Ill health - - - - -	2	1
Domestic trouble - - - - -	3	1
Grief - - - - -	-	3
Millerism - - - - -	-	1
Excessive study - - - - -	1	-
Disappointment - - - - -	1	-
Over-exertion - - - - -	1	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	2	2
Intemperance - - - - -	1	-
Religious excitement - - - - -	1	-
Puerperal - - - - -	-	2
Unknown - - - - -	11	3
Ill treatment - - - - -	1	-

Social Condition.

Married - - - - -	5	6
Widowed - - - - -	1	1
Single - - - - -	18	6

The following table will show the occupation of those admitted :

Males.	Females.
Sailor - - - - - 1	Wife of Carpenter - - - - - 1
Student - - - - - 1	“ Farmer - - - - - 1
Farmers - - - - - 8	“ Chairmaker - - - - - 1
Tailors - - - - - 3	“ Lawyer - - - - - 1
Laborers - - - - - 2	“ Miller - - - - - 1
Apprentice - - - - - 1	“ Blacksmith - - - - - 1
Brickmaker - - - - - 1	“ Shoemaker - - - - - 1
Cooper - - - - - 1	Teacher - - - - - 1
Lumberman - - - - - 1	None - - - - - 5
Umbrella maker - - - - - 1	
Dyer - - - - - 1	
None - - - - - 3	

The establishment of an hospital for the relief of the insane poor of the State claimed the attention of the philanthropic and benevolent at an early day. The

first movement on the subject was made by the philanthropic citizens of Philadelphia, who held several public meetings, and adopted a memorial, which was numerously signed and presented to the Legislature at the sessions of 1838-9. This memorial, with others from different counties, was referred to a committee of five members of the House of Representatives, of which Hon. Joseph Konigsmacher was chairman.

This committee presented a report embodying a large amount of information relative to the condition of the insane throughout the State; and a bill authorizing the erection of a State lunatic asylum, was prepared and passed both Houses, but did not receive the sanction of the Governor.

Subsequently an act was passed March 4th, 1841, authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners, upon whom was devolved the duty of selecting a site, and superintending the erection of a suitable building.

The spot selected was on the river Schuylkill, about two miles from Gray's Ferry, below Philadelphia, and preparations had been made for commencing the erection when their operations were suspended.

But the subject was not permitted to rest, but was still kept before the public attention until, in the year 1844, Miss D. L. Dix, in the prosecution of the benevolent work in which she has been so long, zealously, and untiringly engaged, having visited and examined the alms-houses and jails throughout the State, presented to the Legislature a memorial, setting forth the condition of the insane throughout the State, and earnestly urging upon them the necessity and the duty of providing some means for their treatment and proper maintenance.

Acting in accordance with the suggestions thus made, the Legislature, in the spring of 1845, appointed Jacob M. Haldeman, Luther Reily, Hugh Campbell, Charles B. Trego, and Joseph Konigsmacher, commissioners, for the erection of an hospital, to be located within two miles of the borough of Harrisburg.

The commissioners thus appointed not feeling themselves authorized to enter on the duties of their appointment until further action of the Legislature, a supplementary act was passed in the spring of 1848, appointing three additional commissioners, Aaron Bombaugh, John A. Weir, and James Fox, and so modifying the original act that they were willing to enter on the duties assigned them.

A farm of one hundred and thirty acres was purchased about a mile and a half north of Harrisburg, and the work was commenced in the summer of 1848 according to a plan furnished by John Haviland, architect, of Philadelphia, to whom also the contract for the erection of the building was given.

The corner stone of the hospital was laid by Gov. Johnston on the 7th of April, 1849, and the building was delivered by the architect and contractor to the Commissioners on the 19th of June, 1851.

No suitable accommodations having been provided, in the building thus erected, for the most violent and noisy class of patients, it was deemed advisable to erect such as early as practicable, and a contract was made with Messrs. Holman & Simon, of Harrisburg, for the erection of those additional buildings. The work on these was commenced early in the summer, but, owing to causes over which the contractors could have no control, they are not yet entirely finished, though so far advanced as to warrant their completion at an early period.

The hospital building consists of a centre building and wings extending in a linear direction on each side; each wing is so arranged that the second projection recedes twenty feet behind the first, and the third the same distance behind the second, so that the second and third projections of the wings on each side of the centre building are open at both ends, which renders them light and cheerful, and insures, at all times, a free natural ventilation.

The centre building is of three stories above the basement or ground floor, has a large Tuscan portico with a flight of twenty steps to the main entrance, and is surrounded by a large dome, from which a very extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained.

Along the northern line of the landscape, in its whole length, extend the Blue mountains at a distance of five miles, and almost directly north from the hospital is the opening through which the Susquehanna river forces its way; and spanning the river at this point is the large bridge of the Pennsylvania railroad company, forming a very prominent and beautiful feature in the view, while beyond it, and reposing, as it were, at the foot of the mountain, is the village of Dauphin.

The Susquehanna river is in full view, from the point where it appears to break its way through the mountains, until it is hidden by the hills below Harrisburg.

To the southwest is Harrisburg, the whole of which, with the State capitol, the cotton factory, the reservoir of the water works, and the bridges across the Susquehanna, is distinctly seen.

The prospect is bounded on all sides by hills and mountains, and embraces parts of the counties of Dauphin, Perry, Cumberland, York, Adams, Lancaster and Lebanon.

The Pennsylvania railroad, and the Pennsylvania canal, pass along the front line of the hospital, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, and the passage of the cars on the former, and of the boats on the latter, forms an agreeable and diversifying feature.

In the basement of the centre building, which is raised three steps above the ground, are, on one side of the entrance hall, the apartments for the steward, and on the other, those for the matron, and in the rear, and separated by a hall at right angles to the hall of entrance, are the kitchens, one for each side of the house.

On the main floor are the parlors for visitors, one on each side of the hall of entrance, and in the rear, and separated from them by a cross hall, are the steward's office, and the assistant physician's room, with the shop or medical office between them.

In the second story are the apartments of the superintendent, and in the third are the chapel, occupying the front half of the building, and in the rear of it, a number of rooms designed for chambers.

In the attic are the tanks for the supply of water to the hospital, three in number, and each holding about three thousand gallons of water. The water is thrown into these tanks by a hydraulic ram, and is distributed from them to all parts of the hospital.

The wings immediately adjoining the centre on either side, are of three stories, including the basement. In the basement are the accommodations for those employed in the kitchens, and the other domestic arrangements of the house, and also for those engaged in out-door duties.

The two other stories have wards for the patients, and in each ward are, on one side of the hall, which is ten feet wide, a dormitory for six or eight beds, six single dormitories, an attendant's room immediately adjoining the dormitory, and a parlor; on the other side are the dining room, with a large closet attached, a clothing room, a bath-room and water closet, and four rooms of larger size than the single rooms on the other side of the hall. On each side of the hall are stairways, one at each end of the ward, which are of iron, and lead to the ground floor, so as to admit of free communication with either ward without disturbance of the other. The food is sent up to these wards, directly from the kitchen, by means of a dumb-waiter; and a speaking tube, and a bell communicating from the dining room to the kitchen, will obviate the necessity of the attendants leaving the ward for any purpose.

The second projections of each wing, are of three stories, with wards on each story.

On one side of the hall are ten single dormitories and a large parlor, and on the other side are the associated dormitory, with an attendants' room immediately adjoining, a bath-room and water closet, a clothing room, one large room and the dining room.

At the point of junction of these two projections, the first and second, and raised story above them, is the infirmary on each side, consisting of one large airy room, calculated for ten or twelve beds, with an attendants' room immediately adjoining, and five other rooms, exclusive of a bath-room and water closet.

The third projection of each wing, intended for the most violent and noisy of each sex, is of two stories. These wards are arranged on the same general plan with the other wards, except that at the extreme end of each building, and in both stories are short halls, on either side of the main hall, with two rooms in each, designed for the most noisy of each sex. Each of these wards has accommodations for fourteen patients and their attendants, and in each ward a bath-room and water closet.

In all the windows in the wings, the upper sash is of cast iron, glazed and stationary, and the lower sash is wooden, and made to raise, with a wrought iron guard opposite to it.

In the rear of the centre building, at the distance of eighty feet, is the building for the bake-house, the wash-house and ironing-room, &c. In the cellar, which is excavated thirteen feet, are placed the boilers for generating the steam for warming the hospital, a boiler for generating steam for a steam engine, for heating the water for bathing and for cooking, with sufficient room for the storage of one hundred and fifty tons of coal.

On the ground floor, nearest the centre building, is the bake-house, with a large perpetual oven; and the other part of same floor, and separated from the bake-house by a brick partition, is the wash-house. In the wash-house is a small steam engine of eight horse power, which is designed to drive a steam pump and also all the machinery of the wash-house.

The washing apparatus consists of a large set of fulling stocks, a large steaming tub, a large rinsing wheel, a large wringing machine and frames on which to hang the clothes to be dried. On the floor of the drying room are laid a number of steam pipes, through which the exhaust steam from the engine passes and imparts to the room the necessary degree of heat. The clothes, after being washed and dried, are raised by means of a dumb waiter into the ironing-room in the second story. The heavier articles are ironed by being passed between two highly polished cast iron cylinders, heated by steam and made to revolve by means of a belt connected with the machinery below.

In the attic of this building are four iron tanks, holding collectively twenty-two thousand gallons of water, raised into them by the steam pump, which derives its supply from a large eight inch cast iron pipe by means of which the water is conducted from the creek to the reservoir of the large hydraulic ram supplying the tanks in the main building.

The hospital is heated throughout by steam generated in two cylinder boilers, each forty feet long and forty inches in diameter. The steam generated in these is conveyed by an eight inch cast iron pipe through an archway connecting the two buildings, into the hot air chambers, situated under the whole length of the hospital building. At the distance of one hundred and twenty feet from the boilers, the main steam pipe branches, one branch leading to the north, and the other to the south wing of the building.

From these branches, at distances of sixteen and twenty-four feet, the steam is conveyed into a series of three quarter inch wrought iron pipe, called a radiator, and after passing through all the length of the pipe composing a radiator, varying from five hundred to seven hundred feet, according to the size of the radiator, it is conveyed into a four inch cast iron pipe laid along the floor of the hot air chamber, and by this pipe returned to the boilers.

By this arrangement the steam is diffused through sixteen thousand feet of pipe, and the temperature of the hot air chambers is maintained at varying elevations and inversely to the temperature of the external atmosphere. The temperature of the wards can thus be maintained between 60° to 70° F. even in the coldest weather, and during the prevalence of very high north-west winds, to which, from its elevated position, the hospital is particularly exposed, and which sweep with great force along the whole front of the building.

The heating apparatus and the laundry arrangements have been put up with great care and attention by Messrs. Birkinbine & Trotter, of Philadelphia, who have executed their work in a highly creditable manner.

The hospital is lighted with gas brought from the works of the Harrisburg gas company.

In consequence of the entire want of enclosures around the buildings and grounds, and also on account of the late period of the year at which the hospital passed into the hands of the trustees, nothing has yet been done towards laying out the grounds, preparatory to planting trees, and otherwise ornamenting them.

The garden, though not yet enclosed, has been plowed up with the expectation of commencing operations in it so soon as the season will permit.

In the improvement of the grounds, and in the cultivation of the garden, it is hoped and expected that much assistance will be derived from the patients; out-door exercise of this character being part of the system of treatment resorted to whenever the patients can be persuaded thus to employ themselves, and generally attended with decidedly beneficial effects.

Through the kind offices, and the untiring and ever watchful attention of Miss D. L. Dix, we have received a large and very handsome Bible for the chapel, from a member of the Society of Friends; and also a number of books from the Presbyterian board of publication, as a donation to the hospital library.

A large stained glass window, with the coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania in the centre, was also presented to the hospital by Mrs. Curwen.

To the editors of the *Democratic Union*, of Harrisburg, we owe our acknowledgment for the regular supply of their paper since the opening of the institution.

Editors throughout the State, favorable to the institution, and desirous of promoting the objects of its establishment, will confer a favor by sending their papers, and thus assist in contributing to the entertainment and restoration of the patients.

To the clergy who have officiated in the chapel, we are under obligations for the very satisfactory manner in which those exercises were conducted.

The zeal, devotion, and attention to the welfare of the patients, manifested by all those who have been engaged in attendance on them, is worthy of commendation.

Thankful to a superintending Providence for the many mercies which we have received during the year which has just closed, we would enter on the duties of the present year with fervent supplications for the continuance of the same protecting care, and that the means used may be attended with His blessing, which alone can cause our labors to be crowned with success.

JOHN CURWEN.

BY-LAWS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, AT HARRISBURG;

WITH THE ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE ESTABLISHING THE SAME.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, March 22, 1851. }

I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the annexed by-laws for the government of the "Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital," as submitted to my consideration by the trustees, and I do hereby approve of the same.

Witness my hand, the date above written,

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

1. The board of trustees shall elect one of their number president, who shall continue in office until the next annual meeting after his election, or until a successor is appointed. When the president is absent from a meeting, the members present shall appoint a president *pro tem*.

2. They shall elect one of their number secretary, who shall attend all the meetings of the board, keep a record of their proceedings, and hold his office until the next annual meeting of the board.

3. They shall appoint a committee of audit, who shall hold their places until the next annual meeting after their appointment.

4. They shall elect a treasurer, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board; shall sign a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, and, whenever required, shall attend the meetings of the board of trustees.

5. The board of trustees shall hold their annual meeting on the second Saturday of January in each and every year, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the superintendent and treasurer, and to receive and adopt the annual report of the trustees, which shall be prepared by the president, or some member of the board to be designated by him. They shall also hold quarterly meetings on the first Thursday of April, July, and October, in each and every year.

6. Special meetings of the board may be called by the president, at his discretion, and he shall call such meetings, whenever three members shall make a written request for the same.

7. It shall be the duty of the secretary to give notice to the members by mail, or otherwise, of all meetings, and, if special, to state the business for which they are convened, at such time previous as the president, or the members calling the meeting may direct.

8. The hospital shall be visited by the whole board at its annual meeting at the time above stated, and by at least a majority of the board at the time of the quarterly meetings.

9. Of the members of the board residing in or near Harrisburg, two shall be designated by the secretary, of whom, in rotation, at least one shall visit the hospital weekly, and two members shall be designated in like manner, who shall visit monthly; a record of all of which visits and proceedings shall be entered in a book to be provided for the purpose, which book shall be presented at each meeting of the Board; and also be open to the inspection of the members at all times. Any member of the board of trustees, not of these committees, shall have authority to visit with them.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

1. The officers of the hospital shall consist of the superintendent, of one assistant

physician, of a steward and a matron, all of whom shall reside on the premises, and devote their whole time to the interests of the institution.

2. The superintendent shall not resign his office without giving the board at least three months' notice, nor shall any of the other officers resign, without giving the superintendent a similar notice.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the hospital. "He shall appoint and exercise entire control over all subordinate officers and assistants in the institution, and shall have entire direction of the duties of the same."

2. He shall prepare a code of rules and regulations for the government of those employed in the care of the patients, or on the premises, which shall be printed, and a copy furnished to each person thus employed.

3. He shall have the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm, together with the stock, furniture and fixtures.

4. He shall visit all the patients daily, or learn their condition. He shall have the entire direction of their medical, moral and dietetic treatment; and his instructions respecting them, are to be implicitly obeyed by all persons about the establishment.

5. He shall obtain, as far as practicable, a complete history of every patient admitted into the hospital, and shall keep, or cause to be kept for the use of the institution, a register of the same, and as full a record of the subsequent treatment and results, as he may deem likely to promote the interests of science and benefit the insane.

6. He shall receive and answer, or cause to be answered, all communications respecting the hospital; and shall file all letters thus received, and keep, in a book provided for the purpose, copies of all letters written in answer thereto.

7. Subject to the general instructions of the board of trustees, he shall determine what attendants and other assistants are necessary to be employed, and their respective places and duties, and shall arrange with them their rate of monthly wages.

8. At each visit of the trustees, he shall exhibit the records of the hospital, and at the quarterly meetings, shall give a written statement of its condition.

9. At the annual meeting on the second Saturday of January, he shall give a full and detailed report of the operations of the hospital during the year ending on the 1st day of December preceding, with tabular statements of the cases treated during the year, and of the condition of the hospital, with such other observations as he may deem useful or interesting.

10. He shall immediately pay over to the treasurer of the hospital, all moneys which may be advanced for pay patients, or which he may have received or collected, which may have been received or collected by persons employed by him, and belonging to the hospital.

11. Previous to the annual meeting of the board, he shall cause to be prepared a statement of the stock, furniture, implements and stores on hand, with the estimated value of the same.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

1. The treasurer shall give bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, with such securities as shall be satisfactory to the board of trustees.

2. He shall collect all moneys due the institution for board of patients, or otherwise; shall receive, hold and disburse, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys

which may be granted by the Legislature, or obtained from other sources for the use of the institution; and once in each year, on the second Saturday of January, and as much oftener as may be required, he shall exhibit an account of his receipts and expenditures, with all the vouchers therefor, for the examination of the board. He shall also present a statement of his accounts at each quarterly meeting of the board.

3. The treasurer, on paying any bill or order of the steward, shall take a voucher for such payment, and file the same in his office, and shall enter in his book, under the specific heads of expenditure, all sums paid by him out of the treasury.

4. No order of the steward shall be paid by the treasurer, unless accompanied by a bill of particulars, specifying the object of the payment, and countersigned as "approved" by the superintendent.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

1. The assistant physician shall have charge of the shop, which he shall see always kept in proper order, and shall prepare and superintend the administration of the medicine.

2. He shall attend the physician in his regular morning visits, and shall also visit all the patients each evening, shall carefully note their condition, and visit such as are under treatment as much oftener as may be necessary.

3. He shall see that all the directions of the physician are faithfully executed, and shall promptly report all cases of neglect, or abuse, on the part of the attendants.

4. He shall carefully study the character and peculiarities of the patients, make himself intimately acquainted with their disorder, exert over them all the moral influence in his power, and direct their exercise and amusements.

5. He shall, at the request of the superintendent, keep a record of the cases, and perform all other services in the medical department which may be required.

6. He shall exercise the duties of the superintendent whenever the latter may be absent.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE STEWARD.

1. The steward shall execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the trustees, in the penalty of three thousand dollars, conditional, that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office, and pay over and account for all moneys belonging to the hospital which shall come into his hands; which bond shall be executed to the treasurer of the hospital, and filed in his office.

2. The steward, under the direction of the superintendent, shall purchase furniture, fuel, stores, implements, and stock for the farm, and all other necessary articles, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping and economical use of the same.

3. He shall keep clear, methodical and exact accounts of all purchases, of all receipts and expenditures of money, and of all charges on account of patients. He shall exhibit all his account books, and recent vouchers, to the trustees at their first visit in each month, and shall furnish a quarterly abstract of the same, both to the treasurer and trustees, at the annual and quarterly meetings in each year. Copies of all accounts which become due to the institution, shall be furnished to the treasurer monthly, and oftener at his request.

4. In all cases of purchase by the steward, he shall require duplicate bills, one of which he shall endorse an order upon the treasurer to pay the amount of the bill, and on the other, take a receipt for the order given by him on the treasurer.

5. No order of the steward shall be paid by the treasurer, unless it is accompanied with the bill of items, for the payment of which the order was given, nor unless the bill or order be countersigned or endorsed "approved" by the superintendent.

6. The steward shall keep one of the duplicate accounts, with the copy of the order on the treasurer, in every such case of purchase by him, and make the proper entries under the appropriate head of expenditure, in his books.

7. The treasurer may, from time to time, advance to the steward, on his own order, specifying that it is to pay incidental expenses, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars. The steward shall keep an accurate account, in detail, of all such expenses paid out of the sums so advanced to him by the treasurer, and shall settle the same monthly, or oftener if required. Such account shall be examined and approved by the superintendent, before it is settled by the treasurer, and a copy thereof, with vouchers for all sums exceeding one dollar, shall be filed with the treasurer. The steward shall account for each sum of two hundred dollars, which he shall thus receive, before a farther advance shall be made to him as aforesaid.

8. In the name of the superintendent, and by his direction in each case, and not otherwise, the steward shall hire attendants and assistants, and agree with them for their wages; and by like direction, he shall dismiss them when unfaithful, negligent or incompetent, and shall keep and settle their accounts.

9. He shall constantly observe the conduct of all persons employed in subordinate stations, see that, in all respects, they do their duty, and report to the superintendent any instance of negligence, misconduct, or abuse, that he may observe, or of which he may be informed.

10. Under the general direction of the superintendent, he shall attend to the business of the farm, stock, garden, grounds, fences and out-buildings, and see that they are always kept in good order.

11. He shall also assist in maintaining the police of the establishment, and see to the opening and closing of the house, and that the attendants and assistants rise and commence business immediately after the ringing of the morning bell, and that they retire in proper season at night; that the bell is rung at proper times; that the fires are regularly kindled and extinguished, as directed, and that the warmth, cleanliness and ventilation of the house is attended to. He shall observe the conduct of the inmates at the religious and other meetings, and when in the wings, and at all times, shall exert what influence he can, to promote the comfort and recovery of the patients.

12. He shall keep the account of the clothing of the male patients when they enter and leave the hospital, and see that it is properly marked and preserved by their attendants.

13. He shall also receive visitors, give them all suitable information, and accompany them to such parts of the building and grounds as are open for examination.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE MATRON.

1. The matron, under the general direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the domestic concerns of the institution, frequently inspect every department, and thus assist to secure the neat and orderly arrangement of the whole house, as well as faithfulness in the discharge of duty of all persons engaged in subordinate trusts.

2. She shall have the general oversight and direction of the domestics, and shall superintend and direct the cooking and distribution of food, and in conjunction with the steward, shall see that the supply is abundant, varied, well cooked, and neatly served in all the dining rooms of the institution.

3. She shall also see that the bedding, clothing, &c., of the patients are always kept clean and in good order. She shall frequently visit and inspect all parts of the institution, in order to secure the faithful service of all persons employed, the neatness and good order of their respective departments, and the comfort and welfare of the whole household.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPERVISION AND ATTENDANCE ON PATIENTS.

1. The superintendent shall be authorized to employ, whenever he deems it expedient, one supervisor for the male, and one for the female department of the institution. He may also employ one male and one female teacher for the instruction of the patients, and two attendants for each ward in the institution.
2. He shall employ one watchman, who shall see to the general safety of the building from fire, and shall, during the night, regularly pass through all parts of the building not occupied by females. And one watchwoman who shall, during the same period, have charge of all parts of the house occupied by females.
3. The watchman and watchwoman shall commence their duties before the attendants retire at night, and shall not leave the wards until after the attendants assume the charge of them in the morning.
4. All persons employed shall faithfully obey the rules prepared by the Superintendent.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL RULES.

1. No intoxicating drinks of any kind, shall be used by any one in the establishment, unless upon the medical prescription of the superintendent, and no one shall be employed who is known to use them either at home or abroad. Nor shall there be any smoking of tobacco in or about the buildings.
2. No non-resident shall remain in the institution at night, without the knowledge of the superintendent.

CHAPTER X.

VISITERS.

Strangers and others may be permitted to visit such parts of the Institution as are not occupied by patients, on any day except Sunday (on which day visitors shall not be admitted), between the hours of ten A. M. and twelve M., and between two and four P. M. But no visitor shall be admitted within the wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted in the wards that might prove injurious to the patients.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient (unless when committed by order of a court), the superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician, that he has seen and examined the individual, and believes him or her to be insane, with a request from a near relative or friend, that the patient may be received into the hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security, for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks board in advance, when brought to the hospital, and if taken away uncured and against the advice and consent of the superintendent within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.
2. Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any court, justice, or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the superintendent.
3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest, and pantaloons of strong woollen cloth, three pair of woollen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes, and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self respect may be preserved.

In all cases, the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

8. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is two dollars per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price varies from three to ten dollars, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid by a special agreement with the superintendent, for extra attention and accommodations.

Payments are required to be made quarterly, in advance, on the fifteenth of March, June, September, and December.

9. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons, excepting those sent at the expense of the counties, or townships.

Those who bring friends, should be prepared to give such a bond, and if strangers, giving evidence of their responsibility.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I, _____ of _____, do hereby certify that I have
this day seen and examined _____ of _____ in the county of _____
, and believe _____ to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the
State Lunatic Hospital.

18—.

M. D.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

I, _____ of _____, hereby request that
the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State
Lunatic Hospital.

18—.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we _____ of _____ in the county of _____, are held and firmly bound unto Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which, we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the _____ day of _____ 18—.

Whereas _____ of _____, in the county of _____, and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg: Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligors shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office the sum of _____ dollars and _____ cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as he shall continue in said hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for _____ suitable clothing, and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for _____ by the steward of the said hospital, and shall remove _____ from said hospital whenever required to do so by the superintendent, and if he shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then if the said obligors pay board for thirteen weeks, unless _____ should be sooner cured, and if they also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages _____ may do to the furniture, or other property of the hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made in advance quarterly, on the fifteenth day of March, June, September, and December, in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void otherwise to remain in force.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of _____

FORM OF BEQUEST.

All donations, bequests, &c., must be made in the name of the "Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital."

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT

To establish an asylum for the insane poor of this Commonwealth, to be called "The Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital and Union Asylum for the insane."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Jacob M. Haldeman, Luther Reily, Hugh Campbell, Charles B. Trego and Joseph Konigmacher, be and they are hereby appointed com-*

commissioners to select and purchase a tract of land of not less than one hundred acres, situated within ten miles of Harrisburg, which said tract of land shall not cost more than ten thousand dollars; shall have a never failing supply of water on the premises, and be conveniently situated for receiving supplies of fuel: *Provided*, That the said commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, other than their necessary expenses: *And provided also*, That if any person or persons shall make a gift of such a tract, the said commissioners are hereby authorized to receive a deed for the same, in trust for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic hospital, and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting and constructing the hereinafter described building and buildings: *Provided*, That the said fifteen thousand dollars shall not be paid until the conveyance of the aforesaid tract of land shall have been made as provided for in this section: *Provided also*, That the sum hereby appropriated shall be retained, by the State Treasurer, out of the amount of relief notes to be cancelled on the thirty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

SECTION 2. At any time after said site shall be obtained by the said commissioners, not exceeding three months, they shall contract for the erection of said asylum, on the most approved plan, on such terms as are just and prudent: *Provided*, That said hospital buildings shall be constructed in the most approved manner, of brick or un-dressed stone; the foundation to be substantial and of rough mason work; the basements above ground of hammered stone; water-table, window and door sills, window and door caps, and door steps of the same material; partition walls to be of brick, and to contain flues for ventilators, furnace flues for heating, and also water pipes if necessary; the roof to be of slate or tin plate fire proof.

SECTION 3. Said commissioners shall, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and on the first day of January, annually thereafter, until the buildings are completed respectively, render to the proper accounting officers of the Commonwealth, an exact account of all the contracts, expenses and liabilities which they shall have incurred, or authorized in the execution of their commissions, with vouchers for the same; and in case of their failure so to do, their authority to draw on the State Treasurer for such sum or sums of money as shall hereafter be specified, shall cease; and said commissioners shall so build, finish and furnish said asylum, that the whole cost of said buildings and furniture, with suitable apparatus for heating the rooms, for cooking, and for furnishing water for all the uses of the establishment, to accommodate two hundred and fifty patients, and the necessary attendants, shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars: *And provided also*, That the commissioners appointed by this act, before entering upon their duties, shall give bond with such security as may be required by the Executive, for the faithful and proper application of the funds placed in their hands and performance of their duties.

SECTION 4. The Treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the said commissioners, on the warrant of the Governor, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; such sum or sums of money as they may require for building said asylum, together with the necessary out buildings, and the complete finishing and furnishing of the same, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of fifteen thousand dollars, at such times as they may be wanted, the expenditure thereof to be accounted for to the Auditor General of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 5. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint nine persons to be trustees of the said institution, who shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital and Union Asylum for the insane," and shall manage and direct the concerns of the institution, and make all necessary by-laws and regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth; and shall have power to receive, hold, dispose of, and convey all real and personal property conveyed to them by gift, devise or otherwise, for the use of the said institution, and shall serve without compensation; of those first appointed, three shall serve for one year, three for two years, three for three years, and at the expiration of the respective periods, the vacancies to be filled by appointments for three years; and should

any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, of any trustee, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired time of such trustee. The said trustees shall have charge of the general interests of the institution; they shall appoint the superintendent, who shall be a skilful physician, subject to removal or re-election no oftener than in periods of ten years, except by infidelity to the trust reposed in him, or for incompetency—said physician shall always reside in the asylum, he shall be a married man, and his family shall reside with him; the trustees, by and with the consent of the Governor, shall make such by-laws and regulations for the government of the asylum as shall be necessary; they shall appoint a treasurer, who shall give bonds to the Commonwealth for the faithful discharge of his duties; they shall determine his compensation for services; also the salaries of the other officers and assistants, who may be necessary for the just and economical administration of the affairs of said hospital.

SECTION 6. The superintending physician shall appoint and exercise entire control over all subordinate officers and assistants in the institution, and shall have entire direction of the duties of the same.

SECTION 7. The said trustees, and their successors in office, shall have power to take and hold in trust, for the use and benefit of said asylum, any grant or devise of land, and any donation or bequest of money, or other personal property, to be applied to the maintenance of insane persons, in or to the general use of the asylum.

SECTION 8. The admission of insane patients from the several counties of the Commonwealth, shall be in the ratio of their insane population: *Provided*, That each county shall be entitled to send at least one insane patient.

SECTION 9. Indigent persons and paupers shall be charged for medical attendance, board and nursing, while residents in the hospital, no more than the actual cost; paying patients, whose friends can pay their expenses, and who are not chargeable upon townships or counties, shall pay according to the terms directed by the trustees.

SECTION 10. The courts of this Commonwealth shall have power to commit to said asylum any person, who having been charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment or death, who shall have been found to have been insane, in the manner now provided by law, at the time the offence was committed, and who still continues insane; and the expenses of said persons, if in indigent circumstances, shall be paid by the county to which he or she may belong by residence.

SECTION 11. That it shall be the duty of the court, in all cases where they shall commit any person to the asylum, to certify to the trustees the legal settlement of such person, if he or she have any legal settlement in this Commonwealth; and if such person shall have no such settlement, then to certify the place of residence of such person at the time of offence committed, on application made, and the poor district so certified to be the place of settlement or residence of such person, shall be chargeable with the expenses of his or her care and maintenance, and removal to and from said asylum: *Provided*, That the settlement or residence of any such person shall not be so certified until after due notice shall have been given to the constituted authority having charge of poor in the district to be charged thereby.

SECTION 12. The several constituted authorities having care and charge of the poor in the respective counties, districts, and townships of this Commonwealth, shall have authority to send to the asylum such insane paupers under their charge as they may deem proper subjects; and they shall be severally chargeable with the expenses of the care, and maintenance, and removal to and from the asylum, of such paupers.

SECTION 13. If the guardian, directors, or overseers of the poor, to whom any patient who shall be in the asylum is chargeable, shall neglect or refuse, upon demand made, to pay to the trustees the expenses of the care, maintenance, and removal of such patient, and also, in the event of death, of the funeral expenses of such patient, the said trustees are hereby authorized and empowered to collect the same as debts of a like nature are now collected.

SECTION 14. That if any person shall apply to any court of record within this Commonwealth, having jurisdiction of offences which are punishable by imprisonment for the term of ninety days or longer, for the commitment to said asylum any insane per-

son within the county in which such court has jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of said court to inquire into the fact of insanity in the manner provided by law; and if such court shall be satisfied that such person is, by reason of insanity, unsafe to be at large, or is suffering any unnecessary duress or hardship, such court shall, on the application aforesaid, commit such insane person to said asylum.

SECTION 15. In order of admission, the indigent insane of this Commonwealth shall always have precedence of the rich; and while the finances of the State do not permit ample provisions for all cases of insanity, recent cases shall have preference over those of long standing.

SECTION 16. The Governor, judges of the several courts of record in the Commonwealth, and the members of the Legislature, shall be ex-officio-visitors of the institution.

SECTION 17. That the commissioners appointed by the first section of this act, are hereby authorized and required to appoint a committee of five, in every city and county of this Commonwealth, to solicit and receive private subscriptions for this laudable and benevolent object, and from time to time pay the same over to the State Treasurer; and the State Treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the commissioners aforesaid, all such sum or sums of money thus received, to aid in the erection of said asylum.

FINDLEY PATTERSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM P. WILCOX,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

A SUPPLEMENT

To the act to establish an asylum for the insane poor of this Commonwealth, passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the name of the asylum for the insane poor of this Commonwealth, as established by the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby changed to that of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital; and so much of the third section of said act as requires the commissioners to build, finish, furnish and otherwise complete the said asylum for the sum of fifty thousand dollars, is hereby repealed; and it is hereby declared to be the intent and meaning of the act to which this is a supplement, that the said sum of fifty thousand dollars should be contributed by the State, for the purpose of erecting an asylum for the insane poor of this Commonwealth, and the said sum is hereby specifically appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the State treasurer, on warrants drawn by the Governor in favor of the commissioners named in the said act, at such times as the same may be required for erecting, finishing, and otherwise completing said asylum: *Provided*, That not more than one-third of said sum shall be drawn from the treasury in any one year: *And provided further*, That the names of Aaron Bombaugh, John A. Weir and James Cox, of the borough of Harrisburg, be added to the list of commissioners named in the act to which this is a supplement: *And provided*, That the fifteen thousand dollars appropriated by the act to which this is a supplement, shall be considered as a part of the fifty thousand dollars hereby appropriated: *Provided further*, That no part of said money shall be drawn from the treasury, until contracts shall have been

REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

actually made for the commencement of the said buildings; and no greater sum than ten thousand dollars shall be drawn from the treasury at any one time, or until the commissioners shall have filed vouchers for the amount drawn.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. WILLIAMSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight
FRS. R. SHUNK.